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ABSTRACT

Presented are results of a 1975-76 survey on the characteristics of residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, with attention given to comparison of statistics with earlier findings. Statistical data is presented in table form for the following areas: type of ownership, average caseload, expenditures, staffing, geographic region, professional categories, other patient care staff, type of service modes, patient movement and volume of service, and staff hours worked. (SBH)

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MENTAL HEALTH Statistical Note No. 135

Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Disturbed Children 1975-76

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U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Introduction

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTC's) are defined as psychiatric institutions (exclusive of psychiatric hospitals for children) providing inpatient (residential) services usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist and primarily to persons under 18 years, who by clinical diagnosis are moderately or seriously emotionally disturbed. 1/Some mentally retarded children may be served in RTC's. However, those facilities which serve primarily mentally retarded persons are excluded.

This above definition is broad so as to include a wide variety of facilities which differ in terms of such characteristics as their origin, size, types of treatments used, problem groups served, admission policies, intensity of care, provision for educational services, ratio of staff to children and in terms of the age, sex, previous psychiatric treatment and length of stay of the residents. Many of these indepth differences between RTC's were studied in a report for 1971-72 which was derived from a special survey of RTC's conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in August 1972. 2/

Since August 1972, NIMH has surveyed RTC's twice--in January 1974 and January 1976--on the Inventory of Mental Health Facilities, a general purpose form sent to a wide variety of mental health facilities including RTC's. A report based on the January 1974 Inventory has also been published.3/ The current report, which is based on the Inventory conducted in January 1976, updates the information based on the January 1974 Inventory.

All data with the exception of averages shown in tables 13 and 16 in this Note have been adjusted to include estimates for RTC's which did not report certain information. Table 17 shows the actual number of RTC's on which the data presented in tables 1 through 16 are based.

Comparison of RTC's and Psychiatric Hospitals for Children

In its January 1976 Inventory, NIMH identified 20 State and county and 4 private psychiatric hospitals which were exclusively for persons under 18 years. These 24 hospitals represent nearly 5 percent of the 487 (304 State and county and 183 private psychiatric hospitals) that were surveyed.

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Psychiatric hospitals for children are similar to RTC's in many ways but the "differences are accentuated by the hospitals deliberate focus on the design of psychiatric diagnosis and treatment."4/ In other words, these facilities as a group are more psychiatrically and medically oriented than RTC's and are usually licensed as hospitals by the State in which they operate.

Quantitative differences between RTC's and psychiatric hospitals for children in 1975 are summarized in table 1. The 24 hospitals which were largely State owned in contrast to the private ownership that characterized the RTC's had on the average more additions, discontinuations and resident patients, and spent proportionately more on salaries. These results are similar to those obtained for 1973. 3/

Comparison of Selected Data on Residential Treatment Centers between 1973 & 1975

The number of RTC's and the number of RTC beds were slightly fewer in January 1976 as compared with January 1974. The additions per 100 beds and per 100 average resident patients were only 5 percent and 7 percent higher, respectively, in 1975 as compared with 1973 (table 2).

On the other hand, staff to patient ratios and expenditures all showed increases of 11 percent or more between 1973 and 1975. Full-time equivalent (FTE) patient care staff per 100 average daily residents increased 12 percent; average annual total expenditures per facility, 18 percent; and average total expenditures per patient day, 24 percent (table 2).

In contrast to the average total expenditures per patient day which rose from $38 to $47 (24 percent), the average total expenditures per discontinuation increased from $20,389 to $23,814, an increase of only 17 percent. This is due to the shorter average lengths of stay experienced by residents in 1975 as compared with 1973.

Characteristics of RTC's in 1975-76

As of January 1976 there were 331 RTC's in the United States which maintained a total of more than 18,000 beds, an average of 54 beds per facility (table 3). There were 27 RTC beds per 100,000 resident population under 18 years (table 3). About 97 percent of both the RTC's and of the beds were under nongovernmental auspices.

The facilities were highly clustered with regard to geographic region. 5/ Region V, which is comprised of six Midwestern States, had the most RTC's (104 or 32 percent) and the most beds (4,489 or 25 percent) (table 3). The fewest facilities were located in Regions IV, VIII and X (16 each); the fewest beds were situated in Region VIII (636).

Region I (New England) and Region II (New York and New Jersey) maintained the most beds per 100,000 persons under 18 years residing in their regions; Regions IV and VII maintained the fewest beds relative to population (table 3).

By State, California had the most RTC's (39) and New York the most beds (over 2,200) (Table 4). Six States had no RTC's. Wisconsin had the most RTC beds per 100,000 population under 18 years, a total of 90 beds for each 100,000 children residing in that State.

On the Inventory form, the RTC's were asked if alcoholics, drug abusers, mental retardates and suicidal patients were eligible for admission. Nearly 95 percent of the RTC's stated that one or more of these groups would be excluded. Diagnostic groups mentioned as being ineligible for admission in the largest proportion of RTC's included mentally retarded and alcoholic persons which were ineligible in 82 percent and 73 percent of all RTC's including those with no diagnostic restrictions.

In addition to inpatient treatment which was maintained by all RTC's, other service modes and the percent of the RTC's maintaining each included day treatment (33%), outpatient treatment (18%), and emergency services (3%). Table 5 shows the percent of RTC's maintaining specified service modes by size (based on number of beds) and by geographic region.

Utilization of RTC's 7/8/

Patient movement and annual volume of service are shown by bed size and by geographic region in table 6. The 28,199 children under care in RTC's during 1975 received 5.9 million days of care. 7/ Of these, 11,312 residents or 40 percent were under care in RTC's in Region V (26%) and in Region IX (14%).

The 16,307 residents in RTC's at the end of 1975 exceeded the 16,177 residents at the beginning of that year by approximately 1 percent (table 6). This was because there were 101 additions 7/ to RTC's for every 100 discontinuations (table 7).

There were 12,022 additions to RTC's during 1975 (table 6) or 18 additions per 100,000 U.S. resident population under 18 years. By geographic region the rates of additions per 100,000 population under 18 years ranged from 8 in Region IV to 29 in Region I (table 7).

The average daily census (ADC) 8/ per RTC, i.e., the average number of children resident on any given day per RTC was 49. The ADC per RTC was greatest in Regions III and II which had ADC's of 80 and 78 per RTC, respectively, and least in Regions VIII and VII which had ADC's of 37 and 34, respectively.

On the average, approximately 91 percent of the beds were occupied daily. 8/ This ranged from 86 percent of the RTC's with 75-99 beds to 92 and 94 percent of the RTC's with under 25 beds and 100 beds and over, respectively.

Although RTC's are primarily residential institutions, many children are also served in other modes. Table 8 shows the average number of additions to these noninpatient service modes of RTC's--outpatient treatment, day treatment and halfway house modes--by geographic region. Of these three nonresidential modes, day treatment was available in 106 RTC's, outpatient treatment in 57, and a halfway house in 53. However, outpatient service modes had the heaviest volume, an estimated total of 19,784 additions or an average of 347 additions for the 57 RTC's.

Staffing Patterns 9/

In inventories conducted in January 1974 and in January 1976, NIMH has collected information on the number of staff and staff hours worked in RTC's during a sample week. This information is available for specific staff disciplines by employment status, i.e., whether persons are employed full time (35 hours or more weekly), part time (less than 35 hours weekly) or as trainees, residents or interns. These data enable comparisons to be made in the number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE) and staff distribution by discipline between January 1974 and 1976 to be examined and also permit a detailed analysis of staffing patterns in all RTC's in 1976. These two topics are discussed below.

Between January 1974 and January 1976 the total number of full-time equivalent staff rose from 17,918 to 19,352, an increase of 8 percent (table 9). FTE professional patient care staff increased 10 percent as compared with an increase of 7 percent for other patient care staff.

Among selected professional staff disciplines the rate of change varied greatly. Staff disciplines which showed increases in FTE staff included registered nurses (29%), psychiatrists and other professionals (14 % each), social workers (12%), and psychologists (10%) (table 9). The only professional staff discipline which decreased in the number of FTE staff was school teachers (1%).

The FTE staff to patient ratios increased at nearly the same rate as the number of FTE between 1974 and 1976 because the number of staff increased at about the same rate as the number of residents. FTE total patient care staff to patient ratios rose 10 percent, professional patient care staff to patient ratios 13 percent and other patient care staff to patient ratios 8 percent (table 9).

The distribution of FTE staff in January 1974 and in January 1976 by staff discipline was nearly the same. In each of the two time periods professional patient care staff comprised around 46 percent, other patient care staff, 25 percent, and administrative and maintenance staff 29 percent (table 10).

Residential treatment centers employed an estimated 22,434 persons during a sample week in January 1976 of which 76 percent were employed full-time, 20 percent part-time and 4 percent as trainees (table 11). In terms of broad staff categories, the percent working full-time ranged from 73 percent of professional patient care staff to 81 percent of administrative and maintenance staff (table 11).

Table 12 shows that the distribution of FTE staff by selected discipline varies according to size (based on number of beds) of the RTC's. In general the smaller RTC's employ larger proportions of professional patient care staff and smaller portions of administrative and maintenance staff than larger RTC's. For example, 57 percent of total FTE staff in RTC's of under 25 beds were comprised of professional patient care staff as compared with only 41 percent in RTC's with 100 beds and over.

The smaller RTC's also have higher FTE staff to resident patient ratios than the larger RTC's. For example the FTE total staff to resident patient ratios ranged from 99 in the largest RTC's (100 beds and over) to 195 in the smallest (under 25 beds). The ratio of FTE professional patient care staff to resident patients

ranged from 41 in the largest RTC to 111 in the smallest RTC's. In general, for most specified professional staff disciplines (e.g., psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers) the ratio of FTE staff to resident patients decreased as the size of RTC (based on number of beds) increased (table 13).

Expenditures

RTC's nearly spent $279.0 million during 1975. By geographic region, the total expenditures ranged from $4.9 million in Region VIII to $68.8 million in Region V (table 14).

Of the total expenditures, 62 percent were allocated to salaries, 33 percent to other operating expenses exclusive of salaries which include maintenance and ordinary repair costs; and 5 percent for capital expenditures which include costs of construction of buildings, additions, and purchases of durable equipment.

The proportion of total expenditures in RTC's which were allocated to salaries varied inversely with size of RTC (based on number of beds). In RTC's with less than 25 beds, 66 percent of total expenditures were allocated to salaries as compared with a low of 58 percent in RTC's with 100 beds and over (table 15).

Two indices, which are given in table 16--the average expenditures per patient day and the average expenditures per discontinuation 10/--are useful in comparing relative expenditures in RTC's which differ as to size.

The two indices are related in that the average expenditures per discontinuation is a function of both the average expenditures per patient day and the average length of stay. Illustrative of this relationship is that RTC's with less than 25 beds spent $73 per patient day as compared with $45 per patient day in RTC's with 100 beds and over, but spent only $23,814 per discontinuation as compared with $31,997 per discontinuation in RTC's with 100 beds and over. This is because the average length of stay is 354 days in RTC's with less than 25 beds as compared with 734 days in RTC's with 100 beds and over.

Nearly all of the differences in total expenditures per patient day between RTC's which differed as to size were attributed to differences in salary expenditures per patient day which ranged from $29 in RTC's with 50-74 beds to $49 in RTC's with less than 25 beds.

The higher salary expenditures per patient day in the smaller RTC's was related to higher staff to patient ratios for professional patient care staff in these groups. As is shown below, in each bed size class, the change in salary expenditures was consistent with the change in the ratio of professional staff to average daily residents except in the largest RTC's (100 beds and over).

Size of RTC	Salary expenditures per patient day	FTE professional patient care staff per 100 average daily residents
Less than 25 beds	$49	111
25-49 beds.....	31	65
50-74 beds.....	29	56
75-99 beds.....	30	48
100 beds & over..	27	41

Footnotes

1/ According to the definition, psychiatric facilities which provide services solely in nonresidential settings such as day treatment centers and day schools are excluded. Also excluded are facilities which may provide some psychiatric treatment, but are established primarily for other purposes. These include general purpose children's institutions such as observation and receiving homes, special schools for the physically handicapped and children with learning disorders, training schools and detention homes for juvenile delinquents, homes and schools for the developmentally disabled and halfway houses for the mentally ill.

2/ National Institute of Mental Health. Residential Psychiatric Facilities for Children and Adolescents: United States 1971-72. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 74-78, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1972.

3/ National Institute of Mental Health. Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Disturbed Children. Statistical Note 130. Rockville, Md.: Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, Survey and Reports Branch, April 1976.

4/ Day, Jackson R., M.D. Treatment models for adolescents: residential treatment center vs. hospital. Journal of the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals, Vol. 4, No. 4, Winter 1972-73, pp. 25-29.

5/ For the purpose of classifying RTC's by geographic area, the States are grouped into ten geographic regions which are the same ones used by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These are as follows:

Geographic Region	States Included
I	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont;
II	New York, New Jersey;
III	Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, West Virginia;
IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;
V	Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;
VII	Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri;
VIII	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming;
IX	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada;
X	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

6/ The population used in the calculation of these rates was the average of the resident population under 18 years of the United States for each State as of July 1, 1975 and July 1, 1976 (provisional). Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No.646, February 1977.

7/ Terms relating to patient movement and annual volume of service are as follows:

Residents at Beginning of Year -- Includes persons receiving inpatient services in RTC's on the first day of the year or who were away on short visits but were expected to return to the inpatient service.

Additions During Year -- Includes admissions and readmissions as well as persons returned from long-term leave and persons transferred from non-inpatient components of the RTC's (e.g., outpatient treatment, day treatment).

Patients Under Care During Year -- Patients under care during the year is approximated by the sum of the residents at beginning of year and additions during the year.

Discontinuations During Year -- Persons discharged from RTC's either alive or by death, persons placed on long-term leave, and those transferred to noninpatient components of the RTC's.

Residents at End of Year -- Persons who were receiving inpatient services in RTC's on the last day of the year.

Average Resident Patients -- The average of the residents at the beginning of the year and residents at the end of the year.

Patient Days -- Days of inpatient care provided to persons in RTC's during the year. Excludes days for which patient was on overnight or weekend pass, or other short-term leave. Also referred to in this report as days of care.

8/ Terms relating to utilization indices are as follows:

Average Daily Census -- The average daily number of persons resident as inpatients which is the total annual patient days divided by the total number of days in a year (365 in 1975).

Average Daily Census per RTC -- The average daily census (see above definition) for a particular group (e.g., RTC's 25-49 beds) divided by the number of RTC's in that group.

Average Percent Occupancy per RTC -- The ratio, expressed as a percent, of the average daily census per RTC (average number of residents occupying inpatient beds daily) to the number of beds available per RTC.

Average Annual Additions per RTC — The total number of annual additions occurring in a group (e.g., RTC's in Region I) divided by the number of RTC's in that group.

9/ Terms relating to staffing are as follows:

Full-time Employees -- Persons employed 35 hours or more a week (excluding trainees).

Part-time Employees -- Persons employed less than 35 hours a week (excluding trainees).

Trainees -- Trainees including residents and interns regar less of the number of hours worked in a week.

Patient Care Staff -- All employees excluding administrative and maintenance employees (see definition below).

Professional Patient Care Staff — Includes psychiatrists, non-psychiatrist physicians, psychologists, social workers, registered nurses, other mental health professionals (e.g., occupational therapists, vocational rehabilitation counselors, schoolteachers and other mental health professionals requiring B.A. level training) and health professionals (e.g., dietitians, dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, and medical record administrators).

Other Patient Care Staff -- Includes licensed practical and vocational nurses and mental health workers with less than a B.A. degree.

Administrative and Maintenance Staff -- Includes administrative and other professional (nonhealth) staff (e.g., accountant, business administrator) as well as clerical and maintenance staff.

Staff Hour -- A unit of one hour's work by one employee.

Full-time Equivalents -- The total staff hours worked by full-time employees, part-time employees and trainees in each staff discipline divided by 40 hours to indicate the number of persons working a 40 hour week to provide this many staff hours.

10/ The reader is cautioned that the average expenditures per patient day and per discontinuation shown in this report are probably overestimated since the numerator reflects expenditures provided in inpatient and in other service modes while the denominator reflects the days and discontinuations in residential services only. However, the expenditures in other services in RTC's are probably small relative to the expenditures made in the provision of treatment in residential settings. For this reason, the indices, although somewhat overstated, are reasonably accurate.

11/ For RTC's which did not respond the average beds for responding RTC's in the same geographic region was used as an estimate. The States and the number of RTC's for which estimates on number of beds were estimated in this way are as follows: California (11); Colorado (2); Connecticut (1); D.C. (1); Illinois (2); Louisiana (1); Maine (1); Maryland (1); Massachusetts (4); Michigan (2); Minnesota (2); Missouri (2); New Hampshire (2); New Jersey (2); New York (2); North Carolina (2); Ohio (3); Oklahoma (1); Oregon (1); Pennsylvania (2); Rhode Island (1); South Dakota (2); Texas (3); Washington (3); Wisconsin (2).

12/ Data in tables 1-12, 14-15 of this Note have been adjusted to include estimates for RTC's which did not report certain information. Tables 13 and 16 were based on only RTC's reporting. Table 17 shows the actual number of RTC's on which the data presented in tables 1-16 are based.

13/ The number of RTC's by geographic region was known on an a priori basis.

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Table 1. Comparisons of selected data on residential treatment centers and psychiatric hospitals for children: United States, 1975

Selected measures for 1975	Residential treatment centers (N=331)	Psychiatric hospitals for children (N=24)
Predominant type of ownership.....	Private nonprofit	State and county
Average (mean) size (in beds).....	54	91
Most frequent minimum admission age....	6 years	6 years
Most frequent maximum admission age....	18 years	18 years
Average caseload per facility 7/8/		
Annual additions.....	36	96
Annual discontinuations.....	36	95
Resident patients as of December 31, 1975	49	80
Addition indices 7/8/		
Additions per 100 beds.....	67	105
Additions per 100 average res. patients	74	120
Additions per 100 discontinuations.....	101	99
Additions per 100,000 U.S. resident population under 18 years 6/.....	18	3
Expenditures		
Annual total expenditures per facility.	$842,749	$3,174,339
Annual salary expenditures per facility	$526,024	$2,968,451
Percent salaries are of total.....	62 percent	78 percent
Average total expenditure per patient day.....	$47	$120
Average total expenditures per discontinuation.....	$ 23,814	$ 32,344

Table 2. Comparisons of selected data on residential treatment centers: United States, 1973 and 1975

Selected measures	1973	1975	Percent change 1973 vs. 1975
Number of facilities	340	331	- 2.6
Average (mean) size (in beds)	56	54	- 3.6
Average caseload per facility[7/8/]			
Annual additions	36	36	0.0
Annual discontinuations	35	36	+ 2.9
Resident patients at end of year	52	49	- 5.8
Additions indices[7/8/]			
Additions per 100 beds	64	67	+ 4.7
Additions per 100 resident patients	69	74	+ 7.2
Additions per 100 discontinuations	101	101	0.0
Additions per 100,000 U.S. civilian population under 18 years 6/	18	18	0.0
Full-time equivalent staff per 100 average daily residents[9/]			
Total patient care staff	77	86	+11.7
Professional	50	56	+12.2
Other	27	30	+11.1
Expenditures			
Annual total expenditures per facility	$712,788	$842,749	+18.2
Annual salary expenditures per facility	$425,847	$526,024	+23.5
Percent salaries are of total	60 percent	62 percent	+ 3.3
Average total expenditures per patient day	$38	$47	+23.7
Average total expenditures per discontinuation	$ 20,389	$ 23,814	+16.8

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of residential treatment centers; average number of beds per group and beds per 100,000 resident population of the United States under 18 years, by selected facility characteristics: United States, 1975

Selected facility characteristics	Residential treatment centers		Inpatient beds			Beds per 100,000 U.S. resident population under 18 6/
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Average number per group	
All RTC's	331	100.0	18,029	100.0	54	27.4
Size (based on number of beds)						
Under 25 beds	64	19.3	1,046	5.8	16	1.6
25-49 beds	147	44.5	5,428	30.1	37	8.2
50-74 beds	66	19.9	3,834	21.3	58	5.8
75-99 beds	34	10.3	2,955	16.4	87	4.5
100 beds and over	20	6.0	4,766	26.4	238	7.3
Ownership						
Private/nonprofit	320	96.7	17,469	96.9	55	26.6
State & county government	11	3.3	560	3.1	51	0.9
Geographic region 5/						
Region I	40	12.1	1,919	10.6	48	53.0
Region II	30	9.1	2,570	14.3	86	34.5
Region III	24	7.3	2,123	11.8	88	29.7
Region IV	16	4.8	1,025	5.7	64	9.4
Region V	104	31.5	4,489	24.9	43	31.7
Region VI	20	6.0	1,637	9.1	82	22.7
Region VII	18	5.4	662	3.7	37	19.1
Region VIII	16	4.8	636	3.5	40	31.1
Region IX	47	14.2	2,311	12.8	49	30.7
Region X	16	4.8	657	3.6	41	30.1

Table 4. Number of residential treatment centers, number of beds and beds per 100,000 U.S. resident population under 18 years, by State: United States. January 1976

	Number of RTC's	Number of beds 11/	Beds per 100,000 U.S. Res. Pop. Under 18 6/
U.S. Totals...	331	18,029	27.4
Alabama.....	1	126	10.8
Alaska.....	-	-	-
Arizona.....	6	200	27.0
Arkansas.....	1	12	1.8
California....	39	2,045	32.3
Colorado.....	8	279	34.8
Connecticut...	10	562	61.5
Delaware.....	1	36	19.8
Dist. of Col..	3	130	66.7
Florida	5	472	20.5
Georgia.....	3	190	11.7
Hawaii.....	1	54	19.1
Idaho.....	1	75	27.2
Illinois.....	15	679	19.5
Indiana.....	4	240	14.2
Iowa.....	5	153	17.3
Kansas.....	1	116	17.2
Kentucky.....	1	32	3.0
Louisiana.....	3	168	12.8
Maine.....	3	147	44.1
Maryland.....	6	257	20.1
Massachusetts.	20	923	54.3
Michigan.....	21	883	29.9
Minnesota.....	12	539	43.1
Mississippi...	-	-	-
Missouri.....	11	373	26.2
Montana.....	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	1	20	4.2
Nevada.....	1	12	6.3
New Hampshire.	4	181	71.3
New Jersey....	7	345	15.8
New Mexico....	-	-	-
New York.....	23	2,225	42.3
North Carolina	4	168	9.9
North Dakota..	-	-	-
Ohio.....	20	851	25.5
Oklahoma.....	4	194	23.7
Oregon.....	7	294	43.2
Pennsylvania..	9	1,453	42.4
Rhode Island..	2	86	31.7
South Carolina	1	21	2.2
South Dakota..	3	147	67.4
Tennessee.....	1	16	1.3
Texas.....	12	1,263	31.5
Utah.....	3	109	24.1
Vermont.....	1	20	13.3
Virginia.....	5	247	16.2
Washington....	8	288	26.5
West Virginia.	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	32	1,297	89.5
Wyoming.....	2	101	82.1

Table 5. Percent of residential treatment centers maintaining specified types of services modes by size (based on number of beds) and by geographic region: United States, January 1976

Size (based on number of beds) and geographic region[5/]	Number of RTC's	Types of service modes				
		Outpatient treatment	Day treatment	Night and/or weekend treatment	Halfway house	Emergency service
		Percent of residential treatment centers maintaining service code				
All RTC's.....	331	17.5	33.1	0.3	16.0	3.0
Size (based on number of beds)						
Under 25 Beds...	64	31.3	48.4	-	9.4	7.8
25-49 Beds.....	147	17.0	27.9		13.6	2.0
50-74 Beds.....	66	7.6	28.8		22.7	3.0
75-99 Beds.....	34	5.9	23.5	-	8.8	-
100 Beds & over.	20	20.0	25.0	5.0	35.0	5.0
Geographic region						
Region I.....	40	10.0	47.5	-	20.0	2.5
Region II.....	30	20.0	40.0	-	20.0	-
Region III.....	24	25.0	50.0	-	8.3	4.2
Region IV.....	16	18.8	43.8	6.3	31.3	18.8
Region V.....	104	11.5	22.1	-	14.4	1.0
Region VI.....	20	25.0	25.0	-	15.0	5.0
Region VII.....	18	16.7	27.8	-	11.1	-
Region VIII.....	16	18.8	12.5	-	6.3	6.3
Region IX.....	47	21.3	42.6	-	17.0	2.1
Region X.....	16	31.3	25.0	-	18.8	6.3

Table 6. Patient movement and annual volume of services in inpatient service of residential treatment centers by size (based on number of beds) and geographic region: United States, 1975

Size (based on number of beds) & geographic region	Patient movement during year[7]				Annual volume of service[7]		
	Residents at beginning of year	Additions during year	Discontinuations during year	Residents at end of year	Patients under care	Average resident patients	Number of patient days
All RTC's.....	16,177	12,022	1 ,892	16,307	28,199	16,242	5,900,112
Size (based on number of beds)							
Under 25 beds....	959	917	960	916	1,876	938	339,794
25-49 beds.....	4,778	3,839	3,790	4,826	8,616	4,801	1,745,311
50-74 beds.....	3,461	2,779	2,716	3,524	6,240	3,492	1,271,025
75-99 beds.....	2,601	2,229	2,232	2,598	4,830	2,600	933,668
100 beds & over..	4,378	2,259	2,194	4,443	6,637	4,411	1,610,314
Geographic region[5]							
Region I.....	1,757	1,064	1,020	1,801	2,821	1,779	648,834
Region II.....	2,363	1,451	1,425	2,389	3,814	2,376	854,190
Region III.....	1,941	836	870	1,907	2,777	1,924	698,698
Region IV.....	890	822	779	933	1,712	912	324,909
Region V.....	3,909	3,522	3,496	3,935	7,431	3,920	1,427,054
Region VI.....	1,414	1,083	1,071	1,426	2,497	1,420	532,733
Region VII.....	631	493	530	594	1,124	613	226,269
Region VIII.....	595	415	428	582	1,010	589	216,172
Region IX.....	2,056	1,825	1,776	2,105	3,881	2,081	747,986
Region X.....	621	511	497	635	1,132	628	223,267

Table 7. Utilization indices in inpatient service of residential treatment centers by size (based on number of beds) and geographic region: United States, 1975

Size (based on number of beds) & geographic region	Utilization indices 8/							Rates per 100,000 U.S. resident population under 18 years 6/		
	Caseload indices per RTC									
	Aver. number beds	Average daily census	Average daily percent occupancy	Aver. annual additions	Additions per 100 beds	Additions per 100 average resident patients	Additions per 100 discontinuations	Annual additions	Average res. patnts.	Annual patient days
All RTC's.....	54	49	91%	36	67	74	101	16.3	24.7	8,977.2
Size (based on number of beds)										
Under 25 beds....	16	15	94	14	88	98	96	1.4	1.4	517.0
25-49 beds.....	37	33	89	26	71	80	101	5.8	7.3	2,655.6
50-74 beds.....	58	53	91	42	72	80	102	4.2	5.3	1,933.9
75-99 beds.....	87	75	86	66	76	86	100	3.4	4.0	1,420.6
100 beds & over..	238	221	93	113	47	51	103	3.4	6.7	2,450.2
Geographic region 5/										
Region I.....	48	44	92	27	55	60	104	29.4	49.1	17,913.7
Region II.....	86	78	91	48	56	61	102	19.5	31.9	11,464.1
Region III.....	88	80	91	35	39	43	96	11.7	26.9	9,761.1
Region IV.....	64	56	88	51	80	90	106	7.5	8.4	2,981.6
Region V.....	43	38	88	34	78	90	101	24.9	27.7	10,078.1
Region VI.....	82	73	89	54	66	76	101	15.0	19.7	7,383.7
Region VII.....	37	34	92	27	74	80	93	14.3	17.7	6,541.5
Region VIII.....	40	37	93	26	65	70	97	20.3	28.8	10,575.9
Region IX.....	49	44	90	39	79	88	103	24.2	27.6	9,926.8
Region X.....	41	38	93	32	78	81	103	23.4	28.8	10,232.2

Table 8. Selected data for selected noninpatient service modes of residential treatment centers, by geographic region: United States, 1975

Geographic region 5/	Outpatient treatment			Day treatment				Halfway house				
	Number of fac.	Additions		Number of fac.	Additions		Average days per addition	Number of fac.	Additions		Beds	
		Total	Average per RTC		Total	Average per RTC			Total	Average per RTC	Total	Average per RTC
All RTC's.....	57	19,784	347	106	3,431	32	232	53	508	10	622	12
Geographic region 5/												
Region I....	4	1,487	372	18	345	19	306	8	38	5	74	9
Region II...	6	2,233	372	12	357	30	343	6	47	8	134	22
Region III..	6	1,983	331	12	470	39	384	2	9	5	17	9
Region IV...	3	1,612	537	7	106	15	162	5	91	18	86	17
Region V....	12	5,309	442	22	820	37	160	15	209	14	160	11
Region VI...	5	4,445	889	5	519	104	90	3	17	6	21	7
Region VII..	3	387	129	5	88	18	265	2	14	7	21	11
Region VIII.	3	350	117	2	294	147	163	1	10	10	16	16
Region IX...	10	1,023	102	19	363	19	299	8	56	7	72	9
Region X....	5	955	191	4	69	17	189	3	17	6	21	7

Table 9. Selected measures of change in the staffing patterns of residential treatment centers: United States, January 1974 and January 1976

Selected staff categories[9/]	Estimated number of full-time equivalent staff[9/]			Average FTE staff per 100 average resident patients[9/]		
	1974	1976	Percent change '74-76	1974	1976	Percent change '74-76
Total all categories	17,918	19,352	+ 8.0	109.2	120.5	+10.3
Patient care staff	12,671	13,824	+ 9.3	77.2	85.9	+11.3
Professional	8,169	8,990	+10.1	49.7	56.2	+13.1
Other	4,502	4,834	+ 7.4	27.5	29.7	+ 8.0
Selected professional categories						
Psychiatrists	131	149	+13.7	0.8	0.9	+12.5
Psychologists	394	434	+10.2	2.4	2.7	+12.5
Social workers	1,590	1,778	+11.8	9.7	11.0	+13.4
Registered nurses	233	301	+29.2	1.4	1.9	+35.7
Schoolteachers-B.A. & above	2,093	2,073	- 1.0	12.1	13.0	+ 7.4
Other professionals	3,728	4,255	+14.1	23.3	26.7	+14.6
Other patient care staff						
LPN,LVN	122	126	+ 3.3	0.8	0.8	0.0
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	4,380	4,708	+ 7.5	26.7	28.9	+ 8.2
Administrative & maintenance staff	5,247	5,528	+ 5.4	32.0	34.6	+ 8.1

Table 10. Percent distribution of full-time equivalent staff of residential treatment centers by selected staff categories: United States, January 1974 and January 1976

Selected staff categories[9/]	Percent distribution of FTE staff by discipline	
	January 1974	January 1976
Total all categories	100.0	100.0
Patient care staff	70.7	71.5
Professional	45.6	46.5
Other	25.1	25.0
Selected professional categories		
Psychiatrists	0.7	0.8
Psychologists	2.2	2.2
Social workers	8.9	9.2
Registered nurses	1.3	1.6
Schoolteachers - B.A. & above	11.7	10.7
Other professionals	20.8	22.0
Other patient care staff		
LPN, LVN	0.7	0.7
Mental health workers (less than B.A.)	24.4	24.3
Administrative & maintenance staff	29.3	28.5

Table 11. Percent distribution of staff positions and staff hours by status for selected staff categories, residential treatment centers: United States, January 1976

Selected staff categories[1]	Number of positions	Employment status[2]				Hours worked in sample week	Employment status[2]			
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Trainee
		Percent distribution of hours - January 1976					Percent distribution of staff hours - January 1976			
Total all categories	22,434	100.0	76.4	19.7	3.9	774,094	100.0	88.3	9.4	2.3
Patient care staff	16,225	100.0	74.5	20.3	5.2	552,966	100.0	87.6	9.3	3.1
Professional	10,865	100.0	73.2	20.7	6.1	359,600	100.0	87.8	8.3	3.9
Other	5,360	100.0	77.1	19.5	3.4	193,366	100.0	87.3	11.1	1.6
Selected professional categories										
Psychiatrists	460	100.0	10.4	83.3	6.3	5,946	100.0	31.2	60.4	8.4
Psychologists	634	100.0	47.3	36.1	16.6	17,355	100.0	68.3	15.2	16.5
Social workers	2,091	100.0	76.0	11.6	12.4	71,123	100.0	87.3	6.0	6.7
Registered nurses	399	100.0	62.1	29.6	8.3	12,052	100.0	80.3	17.9	1.8
Schoolteachers-BA & above	2,748	100.0	86.5	9.6	3.9	82,919	100.0	92.6	4.7	2.7
Other professionals	4,533	100.0	74.8	22.3	2.9	170,205	100.0	90.0	7.9	2.1
Other patient care staff										
LPN, LVN	145	100.0	73.1	25.5	1.4	5,036	100.0	85.0	14.3	0.7
Mental health workers (less than BA)	5,215	100.0	77.2	19.3	3.5	188,330	100.0	87.3	11.0	1.7
Administrative & maintenance staff	6,209	100.0	81.3	18.1	0.6	221,128	100.0	90.2	9.6	0.2

Table 12. Percent distribution of full-time equivalent staff or person-hours of residential treatment centers by staff discipline according to size (based on number of beds): United States, January 1976

Selected staff categories[9/]	All facilities	Bed size of RTC				
		Under 25	25-49	50-74	75-99	100+
Total, all categories	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Patient care staff	71.5	73.4	73.1	72.4	67.6	69.2
Professional	46.5	56.9	48.5	47.7	43.5	41.0
Other	25.0	16.5	24.6	24.7	24.1	28.2
Selected professional categories						
Psychiatrists	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Psychologists	2.2	4.1	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.3
Social workers	9.2	11.7	10.0	9.3	9.9	6.9
Registered nurses	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
Schoolteachers-B.A. & above	10.7	10.3	9.0	12.9	12.0	10.8
Other professionals	22.0	27.2	25.3	22.3	17.7	18.3
Other patient care staff						
LPN, LVN	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1
Mental health workers	24.3	16.3	24.1	24.3	23.2	27.1
Administrative & maintenance staff	28.5	26.6	26.9	27.6	32.4	30.8

Table 13. Average FTE staff per 100 residents by selected disciplines and bed size of facility, residential treatment centers United States, January 1976

Selected staff categories [9/]	All facilities	Bed size of RTC				
		Under 25	25-49	50-74	75-99	100+
Total all categories	120.5	194.7	134.9	117.6	110.5	99.3
Patient care staff	85.9	143.0	98.3	85.1	74.7	68.7
Professional	56.2	111.4	65.3	56.1	48.0	40.7
Other	29.7	31.6	33.0	29.0	26.7	28.0
Selected professional categories						
Psychiatrists	0.9	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Psychologists	2.7	8.1	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.3
Social Workers	11.0	22.8	13.4	11.0	10.9	6.8
Registered nurses	1.9	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9
Schoolteachers-B.A. & above	13.0	20.0	12.0	15.2	13.2	10.7
Other professionals	26.7	53.3	34.1	26.2	19.7	18.3
Other patient care staff:						
LPN, LVN	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1
Mental health workers	28.9	31.2	32.3	28.6	25.7	26.9
Administrative & maintenance staff	34.6	51.7	36.6	32.5	35.8	30.6

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of expenditures, residential treatment centers, by type of expenditure and geographic region: United States, 1975

Geographic region 5/	Total expenditures	Operating expenditures			Capital expenditures
		Total operating expenditures	Salaries	Other operating expenditures	
	Annual expenditures in thousands of dollars				
United States	$278,950	$265,691	$174,114	$ 91,577	$ 13,259
Region I.....	28,780	27,918	18,262	9,656	862
Region II....	55,068	52,700	33,571	19,129	2,368
Region III...	30,819	29,306	19,435	9,871	1,513
Region IV....	13,572	12,366	8,063	4,303	1,206
Region V.....	68,837	66,344	44,938	21,406	2,493
Region VI....	17,416	16,755	10,410	6,345	661
Region VII...	8,539	7,825	5,226	2,599	714
Region VIII.	4,857	4,462	2,960	1,502	395
Region IX....	41,268	38,277	24,111	14,166	2,991
Region X.....	9,794	9,738	7,138	2,600	56
United States	100.0	95.2	62.4	32.8	4.8
Region I.....	100.0	97.0	63.4	33.6	3.0
Region II.....	100.0	95.7	61.0	34.7	4.3
Region III...	100.0	95.1	63.1	32.0	4.9
Region IV....	100.0	91.1	59.4	31.7	8.9
Region V.....	100.0	96.4	65.3	31.1	3.6
Region VI....	100.0	96.2	59.8	36.4	3.8
Region VII...	100.0	91.6	61.2	30.4	8.4
Region VIII..	100.0	91.9	61.0	30.9	8.1
Region IX....	100.0	92.8	58.5	34.3	7.2
Region X.....	100.0	99.4	72.9	26.5	0.6

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of expenditures, residential treatment centers, by type of expenditure and size (based on number of beds): United States, 1975

Size (based on number of beds)	Total expenditures	Operating expenditures			Capital expenditures
		Total operating expenditures	Salaries	Other operating expenditures	
	Annual expenditures in thousands of dollars				
All sizes.....	$278,950	$265,691	$174,114	$91,577	$13,259
Less than 25 beds	29,552	27,613	19,522	8,091	1,939
25-49 beds.....	80,757	76,959	51,031	25,928	3,798
50-74 beds.....	55,472	53,238	35,363	17,875	2,234
75-99 beds.....	41,282	39,224	26,346	12,878	2,058
100 beds & over..	71,887	68,657	41,852	26,805	3,230
	Percent distribution of expenditures				
All sizes.....	100.0	95.2	62.4	32.8	4.8
Less than 25 beds	100.0	93.4	66.0	27.4	6.6
25-49 beds.....	100.0	95.3	63.2	32.1	4.7
50-74 beds.....	100.0	96.0	63.8	32.2	4.0
75-99 beds.....	100.0	95.0	63.8	31.2	5.0
100 beds & over..	100.0	95.5	58.2	37.3	4.5

Table 16. Average expenditures per patient day and per discharge in residential treatment centers, by type of expenditure and size (based on number of beds): United States, 1975

Size (based on number of beds)	Total expenditures	Operating expenditures			Capital expenditures
		Total operating expenditures	Salaries	Other operating expenditures	
	Average expenditures per patient day				
All sizes.....	$47	$45	$30	$15	$21
Less than 25 beds	73	71	49	22	2
25-49 beds.....	48	46	31	15	2
50-74 beds.....	45	43	29	14	2
75-99 beds.....	46	44	30	14	2
100 beds & over..	45	43	27	16	2
	Average expenditures per discontinuation				
All sizes.....	$23,814	$22,774	$14,905	$7,869	$1,040
Less than 25 beds	24,562	23,867	16,491	7,376	695
25-49 beds.....	21,570	20,573	13,735	6,838	997
50-74 beds.....	20,228	19,397	13,022	6,375	831
75-99 beds.....	19,767	18,785	12,696	6,089	982
100 beds & over..	31,997	30,530	18,748	11,782	1,467

Table 17. Distribution of residential treatment centers by response to specific items on the Inventory of Mental Health Facilities[12]: January 1976

Data item and group	Number of RTC's surveyed	Response		Nonresponse	
		Number of RTC's	Percent	Number of RTC's	Percent
Number of beds[13]	331	278	84.0	53	16.0
RTC's by geographic region	331	278	84.0	53	16.0
Type of ownership	331	278	84.0	53	16.0
Type of service modes					
By bed size	331	278	84.0	53	16.0
By geographic region	331	278	84.0	53	16.0
Region I	40	31	77.5	9	22.5
Region II	30	26	86.7	4	13.3
Region III	24	20	83.3	4	16.7
Region IV	16	14	87.5	2	12.5
Region V	104	96	92.3	8	7.7
Region VI	20	15	75.0	5	25.0
Region VII	18	16	88.9	2	11.1
Region VIII	16	12	75.0	4	25.0
Region IX	47	36	76.6	11	23.4
Region X	16	12	75.0	4	25.0
Patient movement & volume of service					
By bed size	331	265	80.1	66	19.9
By geographic region	331	265	80.1	66	19.9
Region I	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
Region II	30	26	86.7	4	13.3
Region III	24	19	79.2	5	20.8
Region IV	16	14	87.5	2	12.5
Region V	104	88	84.6	16	15.4
Region VI	20	14	70.0	6	30.0
Region VII	18	16	88.9	2	11.1
Region VIII	16	12	75.0	4	25.0
Region IX	47	34	72.3	13	27.7
Region X	16	12	75.0	4	25.0
Number of staff & hours worked					
By bed size	331	276	83.4	55	16.6
Expenditures					
By bed size	331	262	79.2	68	20.5
By geographic region	331	265	80.1	66	19.9
Region I	40	37	77.5	9	22.5
Region II	30	26	86.7	4	13.3
Region III	24	20	83.3	4	16.7
Region IV	16	14	87.5	2	12.5
Region V	104	92	88.5	12	11.5
Region VI	20	12	60.0	8	40.0
Region VII	18	16	88.9	2	11.1
Region VIII	16	8	50.0	8	50.0
Region IX	47	34	72.3	13	27.7
Region X	16	12	75.0	4	25.0
Expenditures per patient day & per discontinuation					
By bed size	331	257	77.6	74	22.4

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